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NEW GALL MIDGES FROM NEW ENGLAND.

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THE studies of the last 30 years in this and other countries have demonstrated the occurrence of a rich and varied gall-midge fauna in different sections of the world, the most striking progress along this line being made in certain of the non-gall-making species, two of which are characterized below. Although many species have been described during the above-mentioned period, there are still many new ones and probably a number of new genera yet to be characterized.

Neocatocha nylander, sp. nov.

The extremely interesting midge described below was collected by Olof O. Nylander at Woodland, Me., on December 1, 1917, and submitted for study by C. W. Johnson of the Boston Society of Natural History. Mr. Johnson informs me that the specimen was taken in an effort to get a more northern record for the wingless snow midge, *Chionea valga* Harris, and adds that it was probably picked up on the snow. It is easily distinguished from other species of the genus by the decidedly longer stems of the flagellate antennal segments.

Female.—Length 1.2 mm. Antennae extending to the base of the abdomen, rather thickly haired, light brown, ten segments, the fifth with a stem three-fourths the length of the subcylindrical basal enlargement, which latter has a length one-half greater than its diameter; a sparse, subbasal whorl of long, stout setae and a rather thick subapical band of similar setae; terminal segment reduced, irregularly subconical; palpi, first segment short, second with a length over twice its diameter, the third as long as the second, the fourth one-half longer than the third, strongly flattened and somewhat broad; mesonotum shining black; scutellum reddish brown; postscutellum darker; abdomen mostly pale yellowish; wings hyaline; subcosta uniting with the margin at the basal half, the third vein somewhat curved, joining the anterior margin at the distal fifth, the thickened costa extending to the apex of the wing, the fifth vein uniting with the posterior margin at the distal fourth, the sixth strongly curved at the basal third, joining the posterior margin near the basal half; halteres yellowish; coxae and legs pale yellowish; claws long, rather heavy, strongly divergent, simple; the pulvilli rudimentary; ovipositor short, triarticulate, the first segment irregularly triangular, the second short, subquadrate, the third broadly oval, with a length about one-half greater than its width.

Type.—Cecid. A 1813, N. Y. State Museum.

Porricondyla sylvestris, sp. nov.

The male characterized below was labelled Bar Harbor, Me., August 12, 1920. It was collected by C. W. Johnson of the Boston Society of Natural History, who kindly forwarded the specimen for study. The species is related to *P. pini* Felt, *P.*

dilatata Felt, and *P. johnsoni* Felt, especially the last, from which it is most easily separated by the less dilated, somewhat fusiform terminal clasp segment and by the heavily chitinized, bifurcate harpes.

Male.—Length 1.5 mm. Antennae twice the length of the body, sparsely haired, fuscous yellowish, the stems whitish, transparent, presumably 16 antennal segments, the fifth with a stem twice the length of the subcylindrical basal enlargement, which latter has a length nearly twice its diameter; terminal segments missing; palpi, first segment subquadrate, the second a little longer, rather broad, the third apparently short, with a length less than one-half greater than its width, the fourth about three times the length of the third, somewhat dilated; mesonotum dark brown; scutellum and postscutellum fuscous yellowish; abdomen somewhat darker; halteres yellowish transparent; coxae and femora pale straw, the remainder of the legs dark straw; claws slender, unidentate; the pulvilli about half the length of the claws; basal clasp segment rather short, broad, terminal clasp segment dilated, roundly triangular; harpes heavily chitinized and with strongly divergent, curved processes apically.

Type.—Cecid. 1821, N. Y. State Museum.

Hormomyia fulva, sp. nov.

This species approaches rather closely *H. caudata* Felt, from which it is easily distinguished by the distinctly longer, more constricted, flagellate antennal segments and by the shorter ovipositor with wider lobes. The specimen was labelled Sherborn, Mass., August 25, 1912, E. J. Smith, and was received from C. W. Johnson of Boston.

Female.—Length 6 mm. Antennae about one-half the length of the body, rather thickly haired, pale yellowish, probably 14 segments, the fifth with a distinct subbasal stem with a length about one-half greater than its diameter, and an apical stem with a length a little greater than its diameter; basal enlargement subglobose, with a length nearly one-half greater than its diameter; the distal enlargement cylindrical, with a length nearly twice its diameter; moderately low circumfili occur on the basal enlargement, and basally and apically on the distal enlargement; terminal segments missing; palpi, first segment probably short, subquadrate, the second cylindrical with a length about twice its diameter, the third long, slender, with a length fully seven times its diameter; mesonotum greatly produced over the head, fuscous yellowish; scutellum yellowish; postscutellum brownish yellow; abdomen yellowish brown; halteres pale yellowish; coxae and femora mostly pale straw; tibiae and tarsi dark straw; claws moderately long, stout; the pulvilli apparently about half the length of the claws; ovipositor short, with a length approximately one-sixth that of the abdomen, the lobes narrowly oval, with a length about four times the width.

Type.—Cecid. 1824, N. Y. State Museum.

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